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President KIM IL SUNG Sends Greetings to Romanian President, Condolences to Vietnamese Leaders

Greetings

President Kim Il Sung on March 29 sent a message of greetings to Nicolae Ceausescu upon the latter's reelection as President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The message reads:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own, I extend warm congratulations to you on your reelection as President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

As head of the party and state, you have performed great feats for your country and people over the past 15 years.

Your reelection as President of the Romanian Socialist Republic clearly shows that the Romanian people deeply respect and trust you and are firmly determined to continue their vigorous advance in the future, too, for solidly defending the country's sovereignty and building a multilaterally developed socialist society under your leadership.

Believing that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations existing between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will grow stronger and develop through the common cause of peace and socialism, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you greater successes in your responsible work for the implementation of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. (KCNA)

Condolences

President Kim Il Sung on April 1 sent a message of condolences to the party and state leaders of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam upon the death of Ton Duc Thang, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam and President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, from an illness.

The message reads:

I heard the news that Comrade Ton Duc Thang, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam and President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, died from an illness.

Comrade Ton Duc Thang devoted his whole life to the work for the reunification and independence of the country and for the freedom and happiness of the Vietnamese people.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own, I offer deep condolences to you and through you to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people and to the bereaved family of the deceased. (KCNA)

Pyongyang Hits Frameups, Provocations

—At 400th Military Armistice Commission—

The Pyongyang side accused the U.S.-led United Nations Command (UNC) side of the recent three frame-ups cooked up in the fiveday period and of flagrant armistice violations at the 400th Military Armistice Commission (MAC) meeting which was called on April 3.

Major General Han Ju Gyong, the senior member of the Pyongyang side, said that the enemy is conducting anti-communist propaganda of groundlessly slandering and defaming the DPRK by fabricating "incidents" including the "armed ship infiltration incident" and "armed spy infiltration incident" instead of making efforts to straighten out the grave situation created by enemy's war provocation machinations, and noted that all the so-called "incidents" the enemy has fabricated in succession these days are a pure political farce and a burlesque of his own making.

Enumerating gun firings by the south Korean army in the Demilitarized Zone against the Pyongyang's portion, the senior member of the Pyongyang side said, "The number of such firings reached over 70 during the period from March 7 to March 31."

The senior member of the Pyongyang side pointed out that up to this date since the armistice the enemy has violated all the provisions of the armistice agreement without exception and threatened peace and increased the danger of war by ceaselessly committing provocations.

He said, "the violations of the armistice agreement and subsequent agreements by the enemy numbered 292,000 as of the end of March since the armistice."

In the five-hour meeting, the Pyongyang side also accused the U.S. side of the large-scale war game codenamed "Team Spirit '80" now under way in south Korea.

The senior member of the Pyongyang side emphasized that the exercises "Team Spirit '80" are not mere military manoeuvres but all-round attack operation exercises including "landing operation," "river-crossing operation with arms," "air operation" and so on designed to attack the northern half of the Republic and they show the enemy's frenzied manoeuvring to ignite the fuse of a war in Korea.

He branded the enemy's continued large-scale war exercises as an unpardonable criminal act further increasing tension in Korea, hindering the north-south dialogue for the peaceful reunification of the country, blocking the movement of the south Korean people for democracy and dampening the sentiments for reunification.

1980 Budget, Public Health Law Adopted: 14.5% Goes to Defence Spending

(See Related Stories on Pages 2 and 3)

The DPRK adopted a no-bond-and-no-tax 1980 budget of 18,893.6 million won and the Public Health Law institutionalizing all the achievements in the 1953 universal free medical services. The two were unanimously approved at the April 2-4 4th Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly held in the presence of President Kim Il Sung.

The new budget, submitted by Finance Minister Mme Yun Gi Jong, is up 8.1 percent in revenues and 11.3 percent in expenditures from last year. Coal and mining get 37.1 percent of industrial construction investments. Funds for power plant construction are 2.3 times as against last year. Agriculture is financed with outlays 21.9 percent more than last year's. A large sum is put aside for educational aid funds to Korean schools in Japan. Only 14.5 percent of the budget goes to defense buildup.

The SPA declared the DPRK completely free from VD, cholera, Japanese encephalitis, drug addiction, alcoholism and other epidemics and also from pollution. This state is cited as evidence of the policy conduct of the DPRK which values man as most precious.

Students' Struggle Spread to Other Parts

The struggle of south Korean students for campus democracy is gaining momentum in the form of sit-in strike and demonstration.

Over 1,500 students of **Sohae Technical College** in Kunsan, North Cholla Province, waged a sit-in strike on March 31 in demand of campus democracy.

They held a campus rally around 12 noon and resolutely denounced the rector for making the college subservient to the power and engaging himself in corruption.

They fought stubbornly, putting up a seven-point demand including the resignation of the rector and the recognition of the student self-government system.

Eighteen students of **Chonnam University** in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, who were released from prison, into which they had been thrown on charges of violation of the "emergency decrees" enforced by the former south Korean dictator had a negotiation with the president of the university on March 31 and demanded the resignation of venal professors.

The students' negotiation with the president of the university was an extension of students' struggle, at which they reclarified their demand.

Over 400 students of **the Medical College of Chosun University** in the city held a meeting on April 1, and demanded a negotiation with the president, putting forward a 10-point demand including the immediate resignation of the president and the normalisation of campus life.

Over 500 students of **Kyemyong University**, 300 students of **Kumo Engineering College** and 150 students of **Ryongnam Theological School** in North Kyongsang Province staged sit-down strikes on April 1 in demand of campus democracy.

That day over 500 students of **Kyonghui University** in Seoul staged a sit-in all night long demanding the resignation of the president.

Hundreds of students of the university who sat up all night long on April 1 on the campus, continued their struggle on the morning of April 2 to push through their demand and went over to a demonstration.

Many other students joined in the demonstration and the number of demonstrators quickly swelled to over 1,000.

Campus demonstrations were held by over 500 students of **Inchon University** in Kyonggi Province on March 31, and by students of **Inchon Engineering College** belonging to the same foundation with the former on April 1 in demand of campus democracy and resignation of venal professors.

Upset by the successive struggle of students, **Inchon University** and **Inchon Engineering College** decided to shut the gates under the name of suspension of lecture from April 2.

Students of **Kyonggi College** and **Hongik University** in Seoul joined in the struggle for campus democracy.

Over 500 students of **Kyonggi College** staged a demonstration on the morning of April 2 in demand of the resignation of the venal rector and professors.

Almost synchronising with this, over 800 students of **Hongik University** called a sit-in strike on the campus demanding the direct election of the chairman of the general student council.

Over 300 students of **Kumo Engineering College** in Kumi, North Kyongsang Province, staged a campus demonstration for five hours on the morning of April 1, putting up a 10-point demand including a guarantee of the students' self-government and the resignation of rector.

As the college side turned down this demand, the students refused to attend the school.

Students of **Hanyang University** in Seoul also rose in struggle on Apr. 2.

Over 200 students of **the Liberal Arts and Science College of the University** held an open hearing for campus democracy in a lecture room from 1 p.m. that day and demanded the resignation of the president and venal professors.

Over 300 students of **Hyoil College** in Seoul staged a campus demonstration of the morning of April 2 in demand of the resignation of the venal rector and professors.

Much upset, the college side declared "no lectures" from April 3 to bar the struggle of the students.

Meanwhile, over 300 students of **Hanguk Sports College** on April 3 boycotted lectures all at once and went on a sit-in strike in demand of the resignation of the venal rector and professors.

In the meantime, over 800 students of **Sejong College** in Seoul entered a sit-in strike on the afternoon of April 3, calling for campus democracy. They demanded the guarantee of the freedom of speech on the campus and the resignation of over 20 venal professors.

More than 200 students of **the Seoul College of Arts** waged a sit-in strike on the morning of April 3, demanding a democratic management of the college.

Thus a wave of powerful struggle for expelling venal professors is sweeping many universities and colleges.

The number of the venal professors rejected by students exceeded 110 at over 20 universities and colleges as of April 1.

Students continue waging demonstrations and sit-in strikes to expel them.

Analysis: S. Korean Campus Tinderbox

South Korean students who have taken the lead in the democratization movement in the past, are very active in their struggle for campus democracy as the new school term has begun.

The students and professors who were expelled from universities on charges of violations of "emergency degree No. 9" and other evil laws formulated by the slain dictator have returned to their universities.

Apparently spring has come to the campuses of the south Korean universities.

But the students know well that a true spring has not come to them yet and that it is not an easy task to win campus freedom and the independence of campus activities, for the *yusin* dictatorial system is still remains on the campus and the authorities are clinging to it.

Students of various universities including Seoul National University have restored their general student councils for the first time in 6 years and they have met the new term in a fresh atmosphere as dismissed professors and students are back to universities.

However, students of universities in Seoul, Kwangju and other parts are waging struggles to demand the resignation of university presidents and time-serving professors who followed the policies of Pak Jung Hi.

As is reported in the last issue of The People's Korea, students of Choson University in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, on March 26 held a rally on the campus and issued an eight-point resolution calling for the disbandment of the "Student Homeland Defence Corps" and the independence of campus activities.

Students of Myongji College in Seoul on March 28 staged a sit-down demanding direct election of the chairman of their general student council.

Students have risen up in struggles for campus democracy in many universities and colleges; among them are Tongdo Women's College, Chunggang University, Songgyungwan University, General Theological College and Chonnam University and etc.

Democratic Reforms

The university presidents and venal professors whose resignation students strongly demand are those who once supported the *yusin* system and played a ringer role in anti-communist education as well as in the suppression of students.

Their struggles for the ouster of university presidents and government-patronized professors are a very important part of their endeavours to promote democratic reforms on the campus.

The presidents of Konguk, Songgyungwan, Ryongnam, Chongbuk and Hongik universities have expressed their intention to resign or already resigned in the face of the strong demand of the students. Pak Jong Gyu, former chief bodyguard of Chongwadae (the Blue House), who is chairman of the board of directors of Kyongnam College was discharged from his post on March 25, because of strong protests from the students.

And yet a great number of venal presidents, deans and professors are refusing to resign, covering up their criminal acts and justifying them.

Certain professors who were branded as government-patronized professors by students, turned down the students' demand for their resignation, calling it "the root cause of social disorder," and a "challenge to the educational authorities".

The students sharply rejected such professors who would not accept their demand.

Seoul University students listed about 30 venal professors, while the students of Koryo and Yonse universities are prepared to demand the resignation of several professors.

Another important step toward campus democratization is their efforts to eliminate all the reactionary institutions of the *yusin* system set up on the campuses and to restore a system that will guarantee students' independent activities.

In 1975, the Pak junta formed a "Student Homeland Defence Corps" in every university to curb anti-"government" activities among the students and ordered the general student councils dissolved.

The Pak "regime" stationed campus inspection teams and planted KCIA agents in universities for the purpose of keeping a watch on students.

In order for the students to win campus freedom and democracy, it is, therefore, essential to do away with all the university institutions and systems created by the *yusin* regime and to restore general student councils which will represent students' will.

Seoul University students have been involved in the campaigns to restore their general student council since November. Recently, they themselves have elected the chairman of the council.

The Myongji College authorities on March 29 announced that they had suspended classes for an indefinite period, alarmed over the active movement of the students who demanded direct election of the chairman of their general student council.

The south Korean authorities in an attempt to continue the "Student Homeland Defence Corps," are now talking about the need for the Corps in an emergency situation.

Yusin Intact

The Choi "government" on March 21 announced exemption from draft of those who have been reinstated recently, for purely political reasons and on March 14, made public its decision to put off the military training of students.

Those measures taken by the authorities are obviously designed to create among the students an impression that the government is making efforts to promote democratic reforms on the campus.

Their true intention became clear when the authorities turned down the resolution adopted by a faculty meeting of Seoul University which called for election of a president and deans by the faculty council, and did not approve the abolition of the professor reappointment system which has been utilized to expel progressive professors.

On March 29, the minister of education criticised the students for their struggles for campus democracy, saying that they were "overheated" and that the government did not recognize the General Student Council as an official body of students.

Indications are that there is no fundamental change in the government policy of curving democracy and prolonging the *yusin* system.

The attorney-general, at a national meeting of public prosecutors held shortly before the new school term, stressed that public prosecutors should never tolerate students' action such as would violate the "anti-communist law" or the "public security law". He made this remark as a warning to students who were actively engaged in the struggle for campus democracy.

Today south Korea is in the grip of a serious political and economic crisis. Especially its economy is on the verge of total bankruptcy.

Despite this situation, the south Korean authorities don't have any measures to cope with the present problems.

Needless to say, the only way out for the south Koreans to get rid of their political, economic and social problems they face is to restore democracy to south Korea and to reunite the divided country.

Regrettably however, the authorities seem to set on following the "two-Korea" policy of the United States and give top priority to the issue of "national security," attaching less importance to the questions of democratization and unification.

The so-called "armed infiltration incidents," cooked up recently by the south Korean authorities revealed the true colors of the authorities and reflect their will to throw cold water on the resumed north-south contact and aggravate the confrontation between north and south Korea.

In this situation it is of great significance that students have risen up in struggles for campus democracy and freedom.

Mauritania Ties Normalized

PYONGYANG, March 29 (KCNA)—A joint information on normalizing diplomatic relations and exchanging diplomatic envoys between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania was made public.

It said:

In order to develop friendly and cooperative relations on the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in other's internal affairs, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania agreed in Nouakchott on March 19, 1980, to normalise diplomatic relations between the two countries, which were established on November 12, 1964, and exchange diplomatic envoys at ambassadorial level.

KOREA FOCUS

Political Realignment

A political realignment is under way in south Korea.

The ruling Democratic Republican Party is a scene of an intra-party campaign to get rid of corruption as young members call for the ouster of executives guilty of misdeeds. At the end of March, Li Hu Rak, former KCIA director who just returned from a few months stay in the United States, came out with a bombshell demand for the resignation of Kim Jong Pil, a close associate of the late strong man. The Kim Jong Pil-led executive of the party expelled from it Li Hu Rak and three others, who are certain to launch a counter-attack.

President Choi Gyu Ha and Premier Sin Hyon Hwak, stopping their so-called political neutrality, have of late begun to strengthen their ties with *yujonghwoe* (President-appointed members of the legislature) in a move to signal their willingness to take over the reins of power next time.

The Opposition camp, too, is undergoing a major realignment. On April 7 morning, Kim Dae Jung, long an object of public attention, revealed that he gave up the hope of his and other Opposition democratic leaders joining the New Democratic Party because the planned marriage miscarried between the democratic dissident forces and the party.

NDP President Kim Yong Sam and Kim Dae Jung have been friendly rivals since the 1971 Presidential nomination campaign. Their closest cooperation came when Kim Yong Sam was elected a new party chief at the May party convention. That time, the question of who would take over the leadership of the party was far from an intra-party affair. It involved a grave choice between compromise with *yusin* and confrontation with it. The common awareness of the gravity of the issue brought together the two Kims and transformed the party into a militant organization. In the words of Kim Yong Sam, "No crack is any longer seen between the democratic dissident forces and the New Democratic Party which have achieved complete unity."

Since the death of Pak Jung Hi, the relations between the two Kims have been strained for their conflicting interests. At stake is the next Presidential race. Departure from *yusin* has been an irreversible trend. Democracy is coming back. The chances of a single Opposition candidate winning the Presidential race are sufficiently strong. Either Kim is eager to become a joint-ticket candidate.

Its constitution stipulates that the NDP's supreme decision-making body is its convention and that between conventions the executive committee functions as such. The last convention decided that the executive committee should be composed of 300 members with an addition of another 36 members permitted in order to pave the way for the possible admission into the party of democratic dissidents.

The composition of the executive committee has been a bone of contention between the main current group and the anti-leadership forces allied with the democratic Opposition. The leadership insists on adding the 36 members only, while the anti-main current calls for increasing the membership by 100 by revising the party constitution to meet with rapid changes in the situation.

The preoccupation with the membership question is due to the weight of the executive committee in a party convention where a Presidential candidate is nominated. At present, a party convention is composed of some 800 delegates. Executive committee members are automatically elected delegates to the convention. So far, key posts of the party have been determined by a narrow margin of some 10 votes.

The April 4 two-Kim meeting reportedly discussed all the issues including the allocation of party posts to potential members from the democratic dissident forces. Yet, the announcement of Kim Dae Jung indicated that the talks failed.

It is hard to conclude that the present discord between the two Kims will lead to their complete separation. Kim Dae Jung said that he was still confident that the two Opposition leaders could continue to maintain close cooperative relationships. He also denied that he had any plan to create a new party, the issue of largest concern to Kim Yong Sam.

Even within the NDP, supporters of Kim Dae Jung and the middle-of-the-road group are working to pick up a single Presidential candidate. It is too clear that the separation from Kim Dae Jung would never profit Kim Yong Sam. The supporters of *yusin* are doggedly attempting to split the Opposition party. A split of the Opposition camp will help them.

What is most important in bringing back democracy at the present juncture is to wipe out any remnant of *yusin*. A division within the Opposition forces will amount to permitting the continuation of *yusin*. Aware of it, the ruling camp is openly confident that *yusin* without Pak Jung Hi will be maintained.

In such circumstances, either Kim's obsession with power would deserve public denunciations as an act of betraying the people.

No VD, No Encephalitis, No Drug Addiction, No Alcoholism

—Completely Free Medicare System—

In the DPRK contagious diseases such as variola, cholera, recurrent fever, malaria, Japanese encephalitis, and measles disappeared long ago and the contraction rate of all diseases has markedly dropped and the composition of diseases has undergone a big change. There are no diseases such as venereal disease, narcotic poisoning and alcoholism originating from the corrupt and ailing social system.

These successes achieved in medical fields are entirely attributable to the Juche-based, home-centreed medicare policy of the country, which is characterized by the complete free (in true sense of the words) and prophylactic medicare system.

As of the end of 1979, the number of doctors of the DPRK was 23.3 and its hospital beds was 120 for every 10,000 people. The DPRK has a higher proportion of doctors per capita than the United States, the British yearbook "Asia & Pacific Annual Review 1980" said. In the same year, the number of the cases of medical assistance per capita was 18.4. The death rate per one thousand heads was 4.4. The average life span reached 73 (man 70 and woman 76) already in 1976. These figures were revealed in the report made by Rim Chun Chu, Secretary of the Central People's Committee, at the 4th Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly.

Follow more details on the present medicare system of the country:

Various kinds of medicines are people are provided free of charge. domestically produced with which Photo: Workers of the Sinuiju Pharmaceutical Factory, North Pyongan Province

Popular Public Health System

● The benefit of THE UNIVERSAL FREE MEDICAL TREATMENT is provided to all people including workers, farmers, soldiers and working intellectuals, irrespective of sex, age, residence, occupation and quantity and quality of the work done.

● Medical examination, experimental check-up, medical treatment, operation, all medicines including medicine for out-patients and doctor's sick call and all other medical services are given free of charge. The state bears food expenses of in-patients, expenses of nutritious meals supplied according to the conditions of patients, expenses for treatment at sanatoria and even expenses of travel to and from sanatoria. Besides, medical check-up clinical consultation, preventive inoculation, assistance at childbirth, artificial legs and arms for the disabled and artificial teeth and other medical services are also provided free.

● Not only all medical services are given gratis, but also all conditions are provided for the entire people to exercise practically their right to free medical care at any time and in any place. Medical establishments have been built in all places where people live and work—cities, industrial districts, every rural *ri* and even in the pits of coal and ore mines and pelagic fishing fleets—and general hospitals and specialized hospitals have been built in different parts so that people can fully enjoy sufficient medical benefits on a high level.

● Preventive measures have been thoroughly taken under THE SECTION DOCTOR SYSTEM, an advanced medical service system. With the enforcement of the section doctor system the people are given full protection during their whole life no matter where they may live and work—by gynaecologists when they are still unborn, by children's doctors till they reach the age of 16 after their birth and by physicians after they grow up.

Dense Network of Medical Facilities

● Hospitals with internal treatment, pediatric, obstetric and dental surgery departments are found even in the rural villages, and there are networks four-fold and five-fold specialized medical services.

—The networks of medical care for children ranging from the medical rooms of nurseries and kindergartens to children's wards and pediatric hospitals

—The network of medical services for women, ranging, from the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital to obsteric departments of the hospitals at all levels and of *ri* hospitals

—The network of traditional medicine services ranging from traditional medicine hospitals and traditional medicine departments of hospital to traditional medicine rooms of *ri* hospitals

—The network of dental services ranging from the dental prophylactic hospitals to dental surgery departments of *ri* hospitals

—The network of first-aid services comprising first-aid hospitals and first-aid departments of all the hospitals

—The network of sanatorium medical services comprising specialized sanatoria including spa sanatoria and climate sanatoria built in all parts of the country

As a result, in the DPRK, as of the end of 1979, there were 23.3 doctors and 120 hospital beds for every 10,000 people.

● It is not the sick persons who call on doctors, but vice versa under the section-doctor system. Medical workers carry medicines to working sites and households and medical examination cars regularly go to mountainous areas to look after the health of the people. A pregnant woman is examined over 20 times during the period of maternity by a doctor in her charge and she is aided in hospital at her childbirth.

In 1979, the number of the cases of medical assistance per capita was 18.4.

● In the DPRK contagious diseases such as variola, cholera, recurrent fever, malaria, Japanese encephalitis, and measles disappeared long ago and contraction rate of all diseases has markedly dropped and the composition of diseases has undergone a big change. In the country, there are no diseases such as venereal disease, narcotic poisoning and alcoholism originating from the corrupt and ailing social system.

In the meanwhile, it is officially reported that there are in south Korea 8.3 million distoma cases, over 4 million psychopathetic and neurotic cases, over 1.6 million venereal disease cases, 1,240,000 serious T.B. cases, more than 200,000 lepers and people are suffering and dying of many contagious diseases, endemics and social deseases.

In 1979, the death rate per one thousand heads of population in the DPRK was 4.4. With the mortality rate dropping, the average life span lengthened 35 years compared with pre-liberation days to reach 73 in 1976.

The universal free medical care program is completely enforced. Everyone can use hospitals without paying a penny. Photo: A patient getting a breathing test at a modernly-equipped hospital

State Budgets 1979 & 1980

Yun Gi Jong, Minister of Finance, delivered a report "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1979 and On the State Budget for 1980, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" at the second day sitting (on April 3) of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly held between April 2 and 4 at the People's Palace of Culture, Pyongyang.

Follow highlights of his report:

Result of 1979

The state budgetary revenue amounted to 17,477.9 million won, which means 101 percent of the plan and an increase of 11.5 percent above 1978.

—The internal accumulation of the national economy markedly grew and the central budgetary revenue grew 11.9 percent.

—The local budgetary revenue increased 10.1 percent as compared with that of 1978.

—All the provinces, cities and counties fully provided the funds necessary for building local economy and culture and improving the people's life with their own revenue and contributed to the state as much as 1,447.32 million won.

The state budgetary expenditure was 16,972.6 million won, or 98.1 percent of the plan, and a growth of 15.1 percent over 1978.

The state budget was summed up with financial reserves of 505.3 million won.

1. The expenditure for the national economic development increased 19.1 percent above 1978.

1) Funds accounting for 33.3 percent of the industrial construction investment were allocated to the coal and ore mining industry.

—More than 3,000 construction projects were completed.

—Industrial production increased markedly in all fields as compared with last year: electric power went up 14 percent, rolled steel 15 percent, chemical fertilizers 13 percent, chemical fibres 36 percent, synthetic resins 12 percent and cement 21 percent.

2) Funds 1.5 times those of 1978 were allocated to transport.

—A total length of over 400 km of railway lines were electrified, including Pyongyang-Nampo, Sinsongchon-Changsang and Sinanju-Huichon sections.

—Heavy duty wagons were supplied.

—Cargo traffic capacity was raised.

—Many large cargo ships were built, including 20,000-ton and 14,000-ton ships.

3) A colossal amount of funds were allotted to agriculture.

—The production of grain reached 9 million tons.

4) Expenditures for the development of science and technology increased 1.2 times, as compared with the previous year.

—More than 68,900 inventions and innovations were introduced into industrial production alone.

2. Social and cultural outlays grew by 10.1 percent over the previous year.

1) Money for education increased 11.7 percent as against 1978.

—Nearly 10,000 classrooms were newly built.

—Modern cultural facilities were built.

—A lot of revolutionary literary and art works were created.

2) Expenditures for public health services increased 11.6 percent.

3) Housing construction funds increased 34 percent.

—A signal measure was taken to provide free of charge all students and children in the country with clothes, underwear and shoes as well as various daily necessities and all farmers with cotton jackets.

3. Defence represented 15.1 percent of the total state budgetary expenditure.

This year's power industry investment is 2.3 times as against last year. Photo: The Pukchang Thermal Power Plant in South Pyongan Province

State Budget of 1980

The revenue and expenditure of this year's state budget are scaled at 18,893.6 million won each, or an increase of 8.1 percent in revenue and 11.3 percent in expenditure above last year.

The state budget of this year envisages a growth of 10.8 percent over last year in the expenditure to the national economy.

INDUSTRY

1. Capital construction investment in the industrial domains grows by 16.6 percent above last year.

2. Coal and mining industries get 37.1 percent of the investment in industrial construction.

3. Investment in power industry will increase 2.3 times as against last year.

4. Large funds 9.8 percent more than last year are appropriated for the development of metal, machine building chemical and building-materials industries.

5) Machine plants will be equipped more completely. A new casting method is applied to raise higher the proportion of stamping and pressing.

—A sharp increase is expected in the output of 50,000 kw power generators, 100,000 kva transformers, 10,000 cubic metre oxygen separators, 2,400 cubic metre compressors, 5,000 metre test drills, large machine tools, large excavators, large bulldozers, heavy-duty lorries and other modern large machinery and equipment.

2) The construction of new chemical plants is to be accelerated.

3) The kilns of existing cement factories will be modernly remodeled and new techniques will be actively introduced in the building—materials industry.

5. The fuel and power bases will be solidified and the foundation of heavy industry further reinforced.

6. More funds than last year will be appropriated to the light industrial domain.

FISHERY, AGRICULTURE, TRANSPORT, SCIENCE, TECHNIQUES

7. Fishery is provided with large appropriations 1.7 times that of last year.

8. A large fund 21.9 percent more than last year goes to agriculture.

9. Investment in transport increases 15.4 percent over last year.

—A railway line of 440 km is planned to be electrified.

—The Nampo, Haeju and other trade ports undergo further modernization.

10. Appropriations for scientific and technical development are 1.5 times that of last year.

DEFENCE, PEOPLE'S WELFARE

11. 14.5 percent of the total state budgetary expenditures are diverted for national defence.

12. An enormous portion of the state budget finances the improvement of the material and cultural welfare of the people.

—Investment in housing construction increases 1.3 times that of last year.

—Expenditures for social and cultural measures are up 8 percent above last year of which, that for education is up 10.2 percent from last year.

A great amount of educational aid fund and stipends is put aside for the education of the children of the compatriots in Japan.

—A considerable sum of money goes to the fields of culture and art.

Work is to be undertaken on the renovation of the existing cultural facilities, further improve cultural services to the working people and build the grand people's study hall in Pyongyang.

—Outlays for public health services are up 10.4 percent above last year. **(One won approximates 60 cents)**

For Freedom and Liberation (8)

Love Enshrined in 50 Packets of Powdered Venison (Gist)

— By Li Ul Sol —

Having lost contact with Headquarters in the autumn of 1940, a small unit led by Comrade O Baek Ryong was suffering all sorts of hardships, trying to re-locate Headquarters. At that time we were operating under the personal command of the Comrade Commander, so we were well aware how anxious Comrade Kim Il Sung would be about our missing unit and how troubled to discover its whereabouts.

The Comrade Commander had sent out many small units, among them Comrade O Baek Ryong's, to different regions, and he was leading only some orderlies and the members of the machine-gun squad. I was then one of the machine-gunners. The comrades operating away from Headquarters were undergoing great hardships at that time, and Headquarters was suffering no less, operating with such a small number of men in the Holung area where the enemy troops were concentrated.

One day sad news came in: one man sent to an appointed place to contact the small unit of Comrade O Baek Ryong fell in with an enemy "punitive force" before he could discharge his mission. This meant that communication was lost between Headquarters and the unit.

Comrade Commander was very worried, and looking at his clouded face, we too felt very sorry.

Again the Comrade Commander tried to locate Comrade O Baek Ryong's small unit, sending out contact men several times in many directions. But each time was in vain.

The Comrade Commander became so anxious about the guerillas of Comrade O Baek Ryong's small unit that he could neither sleep soundly at night nor eat as usual.

Provisions and Brand-New Clothes for Missing Unit

One day when we were about to leave the camp near Chechangtzu, our Comrade Commander told us to bury provisions and brand-new winter clothes underground where we had built our fire.

We did not grasp the reason, but we began to bury the things after carefully packing them against damage. We thought that he meant to come back there. But as if to himself, the Comrade Commander said:

"...Those comrades are sure to come back. As they have been operating in a small unit, they must be in tatters and very short of food..."

A lump came to our throats. Our hearts were too full for words. We buried the rice and clothing in silence and left reluctantly.

We were operating in a small unit in the area northeast of Mt. Paektu where the enemy had concentrated much strength to exterminate the guerilla units, so we had to face dangers and difficulties at every step.

On not a few occasions we had to break through the enemy's encirclement with hard-fought battles and often had to skip meals.

We hoped to run into a wild beast. We wanted to get food for our Comrade Commander at any cost. And, one day, happily we came across a big deer.

I tried to set my aim on the deer but, exhausted from hunger, I felt it was very difficult. When I gathered strength. I could see it, but in a moment my eyes blurred over and only something black danced before my eyes. But gathering my nerves, I followed him, and dropped him at last.

The deer was an unusually big one, and the three of us, though exhausted with hunger, just managed to carry it back to camp. We hurriedly prepared the meat soup: it was a long while since we had tasted such food.

When supper was ready we sat around the Comrade Commander in front of the tent and waited for him to start his meal first.

"I wonder where Comrade O Baek Ryong and his men are now, and whether they have food!" He spoke as if to himself. He sat thinking for a while. Even in taking a bowl of soup he felt deeply for the missing men. How his warm love moved us! After a while, the Comrade Commander told us to dry the remainder of the venison and make it into meal.

When supper was over we sliced the venison into strips and spitted them on twigs of bush clover to dry them by the bonfire. Having parched them, we powdered it all and were about to put it into a bag.

Seeing this, the Comrade Commander told us not to pack the lot in a bag but to divide it equally into 50 or so shares and wrap them in paper.

We made packets in which we divided the venison as ordered, but we wondered why.

"Why does he tell us to divide and wrap it separately instead of packing it all in a bag, which we think proper? What is the planning?" Thinking this we took a doubtful look at the face of the Comrade Commander, even as making the packets.

Now made ready, the Comrade Commander gave one packet to each of us and, putting the remainder of the 50 packets before him, told one of us to bring a writing brush.

One by one he wrote the names of the members of the small unit which had lost contact. Silently reading each name as he jotted it down we were overcome with emotion and our hearts warmed to tears. After he had written the men's names, the Comrade Commander called me and said:

"You keep these packs of powdered venison and give them to Comrade O Baek Ryong's small unit when we meet them."

Later we were told that Comrade O Baek Ryong's small unit which had been trying to locate Headquarters were moved to tears by the warm-hearted thoughtfulness of the Comrade Commander who had the food and clothes stored underground at the camping ground. But they could scarcely have imagined the deep import of the packets of powdered venison.

Thanks to this very love and solicitude the members of Comrade O Baek Ryong's small unit located Headquarters again in defiance of the bloody struggle, starvation and exhaustion.

50 Packets of Mental Food

They were difficult days when Comrade O Baek Ryong's small unit was undergoing such hardships throughout the winter, passing through fire and crossing the death lines, and even our Headquarters too, was suffering great hardships.

We had to negotiate the mountains in Holung while fighting off the enemy who pursued us day after day. Sometimes we lived on air for days.

We fell down with hunger and had to pass through enemy fire, threatened with death. But through the most trying moments we preserved those packets of powdered venison with the greatest care.

Difficult as conditions were, the Comrade Commander always kept our attention on the packets and occasionally had us dry them in the sun and keep them clean.

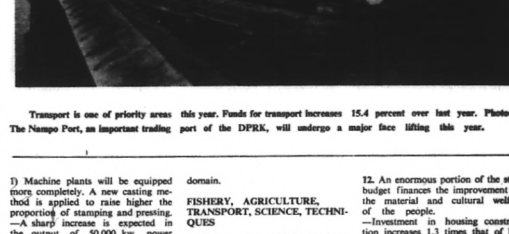
The 50 packets were mental food. They silently educated us to our revolutionary obligations and welded us together firmly in ideology and will.

Only by such unity achieved by loyalty to the Comrade Commander, the revolutionary obligation and unbreakable comradeship, could we display such great strength to carry us through every storm and stress.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's deep love for all about him and the revolutionary masses is the same today as he leads them along the road of revolution.

At every factory and in every village, our Comrade Premier never fails to look in on the boarding houses and homes of the workers and farmers, personally helping them to solve their knotty problems. When he visits the units of the People's Army he carefully looks after the lives of the men, carefully inspecting their sleeping-quarters and mess halls.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)



Transport is one of priority areas this year. Funds for transport increases 15.4 percent over last year. Photos The Nampo Port, an important trading port of the DPRK, will undergo a major face lifting this year.

D.P.R.K. Public Health Law

The Public Health Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was adopted at the second-day sitting of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly.

The law consists of 7 chapters 49 articles.

The chapters are as follows:

CHAPTER 1. Basic Principles of Public Health, **CHAPTER 2.** The System of Complete and Universal Free Medical Service, **CHAPTER 3.** Protection of Health in Accordance with the Policy of Prophylactic Medicine, **CHAPTER 4.** Juche-Based Medical Science and Technique, **CHAPTER 5.** Material Guarantees for Public Health Work, **CHAPTER 6.** Health Workers, the True Servants of the People and **CHAPTER 7.** Health Agencies and Their Direction and Management.

CHAPTER 1 (*Articles1-8*) says:

Article 1. Public health service in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a worthy and honourable revolutionary work to protect the lives and promote the health of people, the masters of nature and society and the most precious beings in the world, and to enable all the working people to enjoy sound health and longevity and contribute actively to the accomplishment of the socialist and communist cause.

Article 2. With the establishment of the most advanced public health system in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the people's centuries-old desire to live long in good health without worries about medical treatment has been materialized splendidly.

The system of complete and universal free medical service in our country is firmly ensured by the solid independent national economy and the state's popular health policy.

The state further consolidates and develops the system of universal free medical service.

Article 3. The basis of socialist medicine is prophylaxis.

In public health service the state firmly pursues the policy of prophylactic medicine that applies the principle of socialist medicine.

Article 4. The state develops the *Juche*-based medical science and technique and fully secures material and technical conditions and media needed for public health service so as to constantly modernize and scientize medical treatment and prevention.

Article 5. The state trains health workers in a planned way and develops them to be the true servants of the people by continually enhancing their ideological consciousness and technical level.

Article 6. In the direction and management of public health service the state carries through the *Chongsan-ri* spirit and *Chongsan-ri* method whereby the superiors help their subordinates and give priority to political work so as to arouse their voluntary zeal and creativity.

Article 7. The state gives free medical service to the foreign exiles who have struggled for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism or for the freedom of scientific and cultural pursuits and their children and takes care of their health.

Article 8. The state constantly develops scientific and technical interchanges and cooperation in the health spheres with all countries which are friendly towards our country.

CHAPTER 2 (*Articles 9-16*) says:

Article 9. The state provides every citizen with the benefits of complete free medical service.

The workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals and all the rest of citizens have the right to free medical treatment.

All medical services are completely free.

1. All medicines provided by medical establishements to the patients including the outpatients are free.

2. All services for patients such as diagnosis, experiments, tests, treatment, operations, sick calls, treatment and meals at hospital are free of charge.

3. Medical services for the working people's recuperation are free and the travel expenses to and from the places of recuperation are borne by the state or cooperative organizations.

4. Assistance in delivery is free.

5. Health checkups, health consultations, preventive vaccinations and other prophylactic medical services are free.

Article 10. The state gives deep concern and care to the protection of the health of women and children.

The state gives special benefits to a woman who bears more than a child at once and her children and assumes the whole responsibility for rearing the children who have no one to take care of them.

Article 11. The state gives special concern and care to the preservation of the health of revolutionary fighters, families of revolutionary and patriotic martyrs, disabled soldiers and dependants of the People's Army personnel.

Article 12. The state assumes the care of those who have lost work ability, chronic invalids who have no caretakers, and aged patients, so that they fully enjoy free medical treatment.

Article 13. Patients and women on maternity leave and their dependants are given provisions, subsidies and shares. Their provisions, subsidies and shares are borne by the state and social and cooperative organizations.

Article 14. The state rationally distributes and modernizes people's hospitals and clinics in towns, farm villages factories and enterprises, fishing villages, lumbermen's settlements, builds specialized hospitals such as maternity and children's hospitals and specialized sanatoria in different places and continually raises the level of specialized medical services so that the people receive treatment anywhere at any time without inconveniences.

Articles 15 and 16 stipulate that in order to ensure Korean medical treatment handed down as a national tradition, the state expands the network of this treatment and makes sure that medical establishments widely introduce Korean methods of treatment based on modern medical diagnosis and sees to it that the people are better benifited by the recuperation through natural factors.

CHAPTER 3 (*Articles 17-27*) says:

Article 17. The state regards it as a main duty in its activity to take measures to prevent the people from being affected by disease and directs efforts first and foremost to prophylaxis in public health work.

Article 18. Health and other agencies, enterprises and organisations should strengthen hygienic propaganda and education so that the people participate voluntarily in hygienic work, protect and look after their health in a scientific way and prevent diseases.

Article 19 stipulates that health and other agencies, enterprises, organisations and citizens should strictly abide by the hygienic regulations made by the state and carry out vigorous hygienic activities through a mass movement so as to keep the streets, villages, homes and work places clean and thoroughly establish cultured practices in daily life and productive activity.

Article 20. Agencies and enterprises should distribute and construct and take good care of the working people's dwelling houses, cultural and welfare facilities and public installations in keeping with hygienic requirements so as to protect the people's health.

Article 21. The state prevents pollution in all spheres of the national economy in order to protect living environment.

Factories, enterprises and agencies concerned should plant and create roadside trees and lawns and make sure that the atmosphere, rivers and streams and land are not contaminated by harmful gases and other matters.

Article 22. Factores, enterprises and agencies concerned should secure labour protection supplies, including nutritives, and the hygiene protection instruments and regularly conduct preventive activities so as to prevent all industrial diseases.

Articles 23-26 stipulate that factories and enterprises concerned and public catering agencies should strictly observe the hygienic regulations laid down by the state in making and handling foodstuffs and other products, state agencies and social and cooperative organizations concerned should satisfactorily supply nutritives and, particularly, vitamins and growth accelerators necessary for the health and development of children, the state popularizes physical culture and constantly promotes the health and physical strength of the people, and the state takes thoroughgoing preventive measures against epidemics.

Article 27 stipulates that the state consolidates and develops the section-doctor system, an advanced medical service system, whereby doctors take charge of definite districts and always visit their districts and take care of the health of inhabitants and treat them on prophylactic lines.

CHAPTER 4 (*Articles 28-32*) says:

Article 28. Medical science research institutions and other agencies concerned should work preferentially for the solution of major scientific and technical problems arising in the treatment and prevention of diseases, while conducting researches into basic medical science in a far-sighted way.

Article 29. Health agencies and medical science research institutions should strengthen researches for the scientization of Korean medicine so as to theoretically systematize and further develop traditional Korean medicine and folk remedies.

Articles 30-32 stipulate that scientific research institutions concerned should accelerate research work for the mass-production of medicines and modern medical equipment and appliances suitable to our people's physical conditions by drawing on the latest scientific and technological achievements, medical science research institutions and other agencies concerned should strengthen creative cooperation between medical scientists and health workers so as to steadily develop medical science and technique, and the state builds up medical science research centres in the capital and provinces.

CHAPTER 5 (*Articles 33-37*) stipulates that the state develops both large pharmaceutical and medical-appliances industries under central authority and small and medium local ones, relying on the basis of the independent national economy.

It also provides for producing and supplying medicines and medical appliances in the planned way, specializing in the production of medicines and medical appliances and steadily improving their quality, building up Korean medicine production centres and building modern facilities for the production of mineral water at famous spas and satisfying the people's demands for mineral water.

CHAPTER 6 (*Articles 38-43*) says:

Article 38. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea health workers are engineers of human lives and honourable revolutionaries who enable all the people to participate actively in socialist construction in good health.

Health workers should be the people's true servants who devote their all to the work of protecting the people's lives and promoting their health, with a high sense of honour and responsibility for their duties.

Article 39. Health workers should equip themselves firmly with the *Juche* idea and constantly revolutionize and working-classize themselves.

Article 40. Health workers should vigorously develop the devoted-service movement to take loving care of patients like their own kith and kin and treat them with all their talents and hearts.

Article 41. Health workers should play both the role of doctors who disseminate hygienic knowledge and treat patients and the role of propagandist-educators who unite the people around the Workers' Party of Korea.

Articles 42-43 stipulate that health workers should strengthen the system of collective discussion in medical activities and strictly observe definite working rules and norms of action and that the state confers honorary titles to those health workers who have distinguished themselves in public health service, and gives them various favours.

CHAPTER 7 (*Articles 44-49*) stipulates that in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea health agencies are popular agencies that protect the lives and promote the health of the people, the masters of the state and society, so as to guarantee their happy lives and satisfactory social activities.

It also provides for problems arising in conducting the state direction and management of public health service.

Comparing 2 Economies: North & South

	NORTH	SOUTH
Population	17,580,000 (1979-80 edition of Military Balance)	37,760,000 (1979-80 edition of Military Balance)
Territorial space	122,370 km²	98,954 km²
Farmland	2,036,000 ha	2,310,000 ha (1979 Korean Economic Yearbook)
Per capita national income	1,920 dollars (1979)	1,624 dollars(1979) (The Seoul Sinmun, Dec. 29, 1979)
Ratio of military expenses in state budget	14.5% (1980)	36.7% (1980)
Economic growth rate	15% (1979)	7.1%(1979) (The Seoul Sinmun, Dec. 29, 1979)
Self-sufficiency rate of raw materials	70% (1979)	7.6%(1979) (The Chonggyong Munhwa, Dec. 1979)
Steel output	4,000,000 tons (1976)	2,698,000 tons(1976) (Korea Annual 1979)
Cement output	8,000,000 tons (1976)	11,873,000 tons(1976) (Korea Annual 1979)
Coal output	50,000,000 tons (1975)	18,054,000 tons(1978) (1979 Korean Economic Yearbook)
Electricity output	28,000 mil. kwh (1975)	19,837 mil. kwh(1975) (Korea Annual 1979)
Machine tool output	30,000 units (1973)	28,000 units(1978) (1979 National Unification Board study)
Electrified line	1,769 km(1978)	826 km(1978) (ditto)
Chemical fertilizer output	3,000,000 tons (1975)	1,355,000 tons(1978) (ditto)
Aquatic products	2,720,000 tons (1979)	2,114,060 tons(1979) (The Seoul Kyongje Sinmun, Dec. 2, 1979)
Grain output	1976 8 mil. tons 1977 8.5 mil. tons 1979 9 mil. tons	1976 8.2 mil. tons 1977 8.005 mil. tons 1978 8.28 mil. tons (1979 Korean Economic Yearbook)
Self-sufficiency rate in food supply	100% (1979)	60.1%(1979) (The Hyongdae Kyongje Sinmun, Feb. 13, 1980)

U.K.'s Yearbook Reports S. Korean Economy Operating At 20% of Capacity

The previous issue of The People's Korea printed excerpts from a factual report on the DPRK's economic performance as carried in the reputed British yearbook "Asia & Pacific Annual Review 1980" published by the World of Information. The same almanac observed on south Korea: "On a per capita basis (south) Korea's exports are much less impressive, smaller than those of Taiwan." It also predicted that "the (south) Korean industry will be working at 20 percent of capacity," and recalled that "(south) Korea has about 8 per cent of its population or nearly 3 million who are below 'minimum income' levels of the $318 (in 1975 prices) defined as the income required to support consumption of 2,210 calories a day."

The following are excerpts from the report of the British yearbook on south Korea:

☆

Exports: Smaller than Taiwan

On a per capita basis Korea's exports are much less impressive, smaller than those of Taiwan let alone the industrialised European countries. For each Korean the country exports goods worth close to $300; in Taiwan the figure is $500; and for Europeans it is in excess of $1,500.

A glimpse at the country reveals some of the problems. The pall of smoke over Seoul suggests an uninhibited and rather unsophisticated push for growth. The sprawl of the capital is more worrying, not least because it is so close to North Korea and within range of the Communist rockets: the Government is trying to push industry outside the city by banning new plants from opening in Seoul and has plans to move the capital south to a safer spot. Then there are the social problems of fast growth which has increased the population of the capital to nearly 8 million. The poor housing, especially in Seoul, is immediately obvious. Fast growth creates its own problems and expectations. Thus in Korea you do not look for—nor do you find—the swollen hungry bellies or the ragged clothes of poor developing countries; but you make comparisons with conditions in the rich West and Korea falls a long way short. That is both a measure of the progress and of the long distance that it still has to travel.

The Economic Planning Board commented:

'Despite rapid growth there is still a significant degree of unemployment and under employment in Korea.'

In spite of this progress, pitfalls and problems are plentiful, and some of them stem from the country's very success so far. In order to stand still, Korea has to run ever and ever faster. And this may create painful dilemmas if growth is only 0 or 7 per cent for a prolonged period.

3 Mil. Below "Minimum Income" Levels

In spite of the massive industrial and export growth, Korea is a country with a large agricultural hinterland.

Even though agriculture contributed about 23 per cent of GNP in 1978, its share of employment was 40 per cent.

However, the gap between the rich and the poor is widening. World Bank studies indicate that the share of the poorest 40 per cent of Koreans in the economy in the 1960s and early 1970s increased at a rate marginally below the overall growth rate. The income share of the top 20 per cent of households is six times that of the bottom 20 per cent. And despite its magnificent growth Korea still has about 8 per cent of its people or nearly 3 million who are below 'minimum income' levels is the $138 (in 1975 prices) defined as the income required to support consumption of 2,210 calories a day.

But there are further constraints. One is that, contrary to the plan hopes, continuing inflows of foreign capital will be necessary to finance investment. Another concerns the growth of exports. Korea is vulnerable in that a large number of its exports are both prime targets for restrictions by the developed industrial countries and in areas where lower-wage developing countries can come in easily and undercut. Other potential squeezes domestically arise from the search for more equality, for greater social benefits and from the demands of modernisation. There is already some demand for social security benefits and for minimum wages. The latter are kept under control because strikes are illegal, but the murmurings of 1979 represent a new departure. Any move towards increasing such benefits or creating a minimum wage would probably hit the smaller companies which have added so much to Korea's economic flexibility and to its ability to switch from products where world market demand has faded to those with high demand. One example concerns exports of human hair and wigs which shot up from nothing to 12 per cent of commodity exports in 1970 and quickly down again as Koreans responded to market opportunities. Such moves would also tend to push companies to look for more capital-intensive production to keep productivity and profits increasing. In the modern sector the unequal growth has been most marked with the biggest companies growing fast and extending tentacles over a number of aspects of the economy. Groups such as Hyundai, Daewoo and Samsung are beginning to shape up like the pre-war Japanese Zaibatsu.

Already links between the government and the general trading companies are strong, with special privileges given to the registered trading companies. This may be seen as a recognition that the complex economy of today cannot be managed as singlemindedly as in the 1960s, and that a larger number of bright young economists and managers are needed across industry as well as in government.

But again in 1979 there were hiccups and questions about the quality of economic management, and indeed about the role of government. In the first few months of the year the Yulsan group collapsed, South Korea's largest business failure. Along with it the resignations of four bank president were forced, and one of them, Hong Yoon Sup of the Bank of Seoul and Trust Company, was sentenced to three years detention for having continued to lend to the Yulsan group in spite of its poor financial condition. Later in the year another two bank chiefs were effectively forced to resign by the central bank because of bad loans and breaches of official guidelines.

Trade Gap Covered by Foreign Borrowing

On the external account South Korea faces its stiffest tasks, which have been made the more difficult by the rises in oil prices. The trade deficit is likely to rise to $4 billion in 1979, with exports going $500 million higher than the $15 billion target. The oil bill will go up by $1 billion, of which 20 per cent is for extra supplies, a painful reminder that extra growth demands extra energy. The cost of oil will be more than $3 billion in 1979 and more than $4 billion in 1980. The current account deficit will be more than $3 billion. This gap will be covered by foreign borrowing of between $4 and $5 billion each in 1979 and 1980.

One example of Korea's peculiar vulnerability concerns the booming colour television industry. Koreans to their credit built up a big industry which was able to sell 520,000 sets to America in 1978. Then, after US pressures, there was an 'orderly market' arrangement made allowing the export of 288,000 sets to America in a period from February 1979 to June 1980. As a result the Korean industry will be working 20 per cent of capacity unless it can quickly cast around for alternative markets.

By 1979 the changed international environment was creating difficulties all round. Partly because of inflation, Korea was vulnerable to being squeezed from both above and below. Its labour costs were higher than those of Taiwan. And it lacked the expertise and the muscle of bigger countries, like Japan. This was why Park's government finally had to opt for lower growth rates and a period of 'adjustment' trying to squeeze inflation and to cool off the economy. This creates its own uncertainties and may badly affect business confidence. Unemployment may rise, and even fuel the grumbles which the government is trying to still through tackling inflation. It is much more difficult to manoeuvre at slower rates of growth.

Why Confederal Republic of Koryo? (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Koryo was the first unified country which once existed on the Korean Peninsula. Discussed here in detail are: the birth of Koryo, its developed culture and national spirit.

As it is known, our country long thrived as a homogeneous nation with an immortal history of five millennia.

Likewise, other states, our country was not a unified state from the beginning.

Our nation was divided into the three kingdoms after the Anno Domini which confronted each other. Its territory extended beyond the limits of present Korea into Manchuria. Then, it was divided into two—Silla and Palhae.

At the end of the 9th century, the Korean Peninsula was divided into three because of the degenerated policy of Silla's ruling circles. Palhae faced a critical situation attacked by the aggressive forces of the continent.

Overpowering all the obstacles, Koryo achieved the cause of unification and appeared as the first unified state in the Korean history.

Drawing a lesson from the blight of flunkyism committed by Silla rulers, Koryo adopted the program on forming the state in order to follow the national independent road.

Ten Rules, a program of founding a state, was declared by Wang Kon (who was called King Taejo, the posthumous title by which he was known to history).

It said: "in the past we adopted the Tang way and followed the system of its civilization. However, there is no necessity to follow that way, as our dominion and human nature are different from them."

"Khitan is a barbarian state and their customs and language are distinguished from us. Therefore, we should never make our costume after them...."

Upholding the banner of unification and independence, in 918 Koryo valiantly tried to restore the lost territory of Koguryo.

While placing under control the situation in the southern part of the peninsula, Koryo advanced into the Amrok River basin beyond the Chongchon River.

As Manchuria was ruled by Khitan at that time and Palhae became a separate state since its independence from Silla, it was too late to restore the lost territory of Koguryo.

Under those circumstances, the people of Palhae who inherited Koguryo, began a large-scale exodus to Koryo in order to escape from the Khitan aggressive forces.

In 926, Tae Gwang Hyon of Palhae moved into Koryo with a large number of people. During 10 years since then, about 100,000 Palhae people migrated to Koryo. This, in fact, was one of peculiar events in the world medieval history which happened on the basis of blood relationships between the emigrants and natives.

From this angle, in spite of its failure to unify the whole territory where the three kingdoms ruled, Koryo can be said to have integrated the whole nation fundamentally.

As our nation, united from the early time, hated to live separately, they smashed the plots and oppression of the splittists within and without and achieved the cause of national integration in the long run.

Since then, for about 1,000 years, Koryo defended all its territory, what is now approximately present Korea.

Appearance of a unified Koryo in the Korean history was an epoch-making affair in the development of the homogeneous nation.

It was a matter of course that there was national commonness even when the ancient Korea was divided into three or two. But, a series of differences and peculiarities were found in all domains such as politics, economy, culture, on condition of the existence of separated dynasties. Thanks to the birth of the unified Koryo, a dignity of the state as a homogeneous state rapidly built up with its single political structure, one economic system and one culture.

Therefore, the Koryo people could repulse foreign enemies with their strongly unified power. In particular, the dignity of unified Koryo was extensively demonstrated in the external activities.

Since the appearance of unified Koryo, domestic discord as in the three-kingdom age passed off and all the nation put their back into defending their country from foreign forces with their united strength.

During 12 years since 1032, Koryo completed the construction of the Cholri Wall, a stone wall, stretched all the way from the mouth of the Amrok River on the west coast to Toryonpo on the east coast, crossing the steep mountains of Pyongan and Hamgyong provinces to strengthen the defences of the northern border.

At the end of the 10th century A.D. massive Khitan aggressive forces invaded Koryo, clamoring that they were territories of Koguryo and attempted to deprive Koryo of its territory.

Great commander Gen. So Hui of Koryo, offered to negotiate with the Khitan commander. In the negotiation he said:

"Khitan is not an inheritor of Koguryo. As the name showed, Koryo is the genuine inheritor of Koguryo. Then, in case the border is at issue, our territory stretched to Tungching of Khitan."

Faced with strong protests of So Hui, Hsiao Sun-ning, commander of 800,000 Khitan aggressive forces couldn't but withdraw his demand.

Koryo was active in diplomatic conduct on a principle of reciprocity with Sung and Liao. Kaegyong, the capital of Koryo at that time, was famous as an international industrial city. About 2,800 traders of Sung alone visited Kaegyong a year. It traded with Mideast countries. In 1358, 100 Arabian traders including Yolracha regularly stayed in a guest house in Kaegyong. Through them, the important products of handicraft industry and agricultural products were exported to the foreign markets. The products included: Koryo copper, Koryo porcelains, Koryo paper, Koryo rice. At the same time, rare souveniors were brought to Kaegyong from various countries from Cholri in the east, Ryukyu in the south and Arabia in the west. Reputation of Koryo was extensively spread to every state in Europe through the Arabian traders. This is proved by the fact that Koryo state was drawn on the map made in Europe. Until now, "Koryo" has been used as an international pronoun of our country and nation. This originated from the enthusiastic diplomatic activities of the Koryo people at that time.

As Koryo was inflexible in keeping its independent stand and possessed strong economic potentiality, it could continue successfully a 30-year long resistance against Yuan since 1231 which exercise an overwhelming influence over the Asian continent.

Afterwards, some ruling circles including Koryo Wangjok, were scared by the pressure of Yuan and adopted a humiliating stance on the plea of friendly relations.

In addition, Hong Bok Won, a son of Hong Dae Sun, a traitor, capitulated to Yuan from the beginning. He, appointed general of Tong Gyong, committed various kinds of traitorous acts such as murdering the patriots.

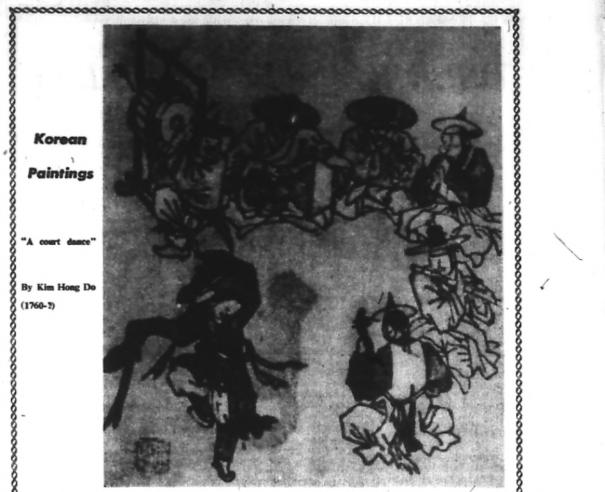
On the contrary, patriotic people of all strata including Sambyolchogun devotedly fought and the whole Yuan aggressive forces were driven out from the Korean territory until Tongnyongbu established by Yuan was destroyed and diplomatic ties were severed in 1339.

During 300 years after its unification Koryo was flourishing in politics and the economy, rare in the national history. Koryo regarded the following states as its tributary states: Houchou, Malkal, Tungnuchen, Hsinachen, Tungnan, Tieli, Japan and Ryukyu.

Indeed, many nations and states were lost their existence because of the aggressive acts of Yuan, which attempted to conquer the Asian continent as well as the area of East Europe. It was only the patriotic people in Koryo who guarded the sovereignty of the country to the end without losing an inch of their territory.

On the other hand, Yuan invaders, a super power, at last ruined, failing to maintain themselves.

Traitor Hong Bok Won was killed by hooligans dispatched by a king of Yuan. What do these historical facts tell us? Any super power and aggressive force can't endure the devoted resistance of the unifying patriotic people. (These patriotic people rose in order to defend their land where their ancestors were buried and they lead their lives. (To be continued)



News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Feb. 27

* Lazar Gyorgy, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, met Kim Yong Sun, DPRK ambassador to Hungary.

He pointed to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Hungary and Korea and stressed that the Hungarian Party and government will avail themselves of all opportunities in the future, too, in extending active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country in a peaceful and democratic way.

Feb. 28

* A protocol on mutual commodity delivery and payments for 1980 between the governments of the DPRK and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow.

Feb. 29

* Robert G. Mugabe, President of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Co-Chairman of the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front, met Kang Su Myong, DPRK ambassador to Mozambique.

The president said that the fraternal regards sent by President Kim Il Sung is a vivid manifestation of the firm solidarity always extended by him to the struggle of the Zimbabwean people.

The president expressed firm support to the struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification.

Mar. 3

* A delegation of scientific and technological cooperation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Pavel Majersky, Vice-Minister of Technological and Investment Development, arrived in Pyongyang to attend the 21st Session of the Permanent Cooperation between the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Mar. 4

* Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia, met the WPK delegation headed by Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Committee and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK.

Mar. 5

* An educational delegation of the DPRK headed by Chang Gwan Hak left Pyongyang by train for a visit to Bangladesh and Burma.

* O Sung Hwan, first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Nicaragua, presented his credentials to Moises Hasan Morales, Member of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

The government and people of Nicaragua actively support the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference, Moises Hasan Morales said.

He expressed the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between Nicaragua and Korea would be further expanded and developed.

Mar. 8

* A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Pak Jae U left Pyongyang by air to attend the international conference for celebrating the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin to be held in the Soviet Union.

Mar. 10

* A protocol of the 21st meeting of the Permanent Sub-Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the DPRK and the Czechoslovak People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

Korean Cultural History:

Culture in Three-Kingdom Period (10)

Historical Records Compiled

(Continued from the previous issue)

Histories were extensively compiled in the three-kingdom period.

According to *Samguk-sagi* (History of Three Kingdoms), a chronicle called *Rugi* was written in the early time of Koguryo. *Rugi*, at first, one hundred volumes, was condensed by Ri Mun Jin into 5 volumes of *Sinjip* in 600 A.D.

One of the extant oldest historical records of Koguryo is a stone monument of King Kwanggaeto, the 19th king of Koguryo, who reigned 393-413.

The stone monument was erected in 414, in honor of the achievements of King Kwanggaeto. It stands 7 meters high and inscriptions of over 1,500 words were carved on four sides of the monument. It not only a valuable historical records but also well-known for its laconic style, great art of calligraphy and much vividity and power in the language.

In Paekche, *Sogi*, an annals, was edited by Ko Hung in 375. *Sogi* is an account of pigeonholed and compiled various historical records.

Silla was behind Koguryo and Paekche in compiling historical records. In 545, *Kuksu*, a book on Silla's history, was compiled by Ko Chil Bu.

The Sunsu monuments are widely known as a historical record in the Silla time. The stone monuments, erected by King Chinhung (reigned 540-576), in the mid-6th century, commemorate his expansion of territory. Until now, the monuments were found in Changnyon, South Kyongsang Province; Pukhan-san, Kyonggi Province; Hwanchoryong and Maumryong, South Hamgyong Province.

From the fact that the inscriptions on these Sunsu monuments are concise and pregnant in style and wording, scholars of Silla are supposed to be good writers.

Those inscriptions are significant materials on "*Ridu*"; the first transcription system for the Korean speech.

Ridu recorded correctly persons' names, place names and names of official posts, keeping intact their then Korean pronunciations. It employed Chinese characters phonetically.

Though there were accents, the people of Koguryo, Paekche, and Silla, related by the same blood, used basically the same language.

This is clear through the verification of place names, personal names and official posts as recorded in various books such as *Samguk-sagi* and *Samguk-yusa* (Memorabilia of Three Kingdoms).

The ancestors of the Korean nation were said to have their own letters. However, no details are known. *Ridu* was invented and widely used in the three-kingdom period. The original form of *Ridu* was seen in the exhumed stones of Ryongyong Castle.

Ridu was gradually transmitted from Paekche to Silla. *Ridu* achieved progress in Silla. The Japanese *manyokana* (the ancient Japanese writing system representing the sounds by Chinese characters) was copied after *Ridu*.

Significant development was also achieved in medicine.

Rosabang of Koguryo and *Paekche Sinjippang* were widely known to *Tang* as outstanding medical manuals.

A large quantity of medicine were exported to neighboring states. The advanced medicine was introduced to Japan. In 459, Tokrae, a doctor, of Koguryo and M.D. Wang U Rungta and pharmacists Pan Kyong Pung and Chong U Ta introduced medicine to Japan. Koguryo was nufactured paper from the early times.

The paper of Koguryo was excavated at the remains in Chongamdong, Pyongyang. The paper is known to have been made of flax. The paper was unfading and its quality was uniform. The technique of bleaching raw materials of paper and uniformalizing its quality reached high degrees.

Paper were widely known to the foreign states since the Koguryo era.

According to *Nihon Shoki* (Chronicles of Japan), Unjin of Koguryo traveled to Japan and taught the art of coloring and manufacturing paper and ink.

Weaving was also extensive in three kingdoms. Produced in Koguryo were five-colored silk fabrics and high-grade thin silk stuff called *Rorung*.

The technique of silk weaving of Paekche was well-known in the neighboring states and since the 3rd century A.D. it was brought to Japan.

Japanese brocade was weaved since Kumbuchongannagum, a technician of Paekche, brought that art to Japan in 463.

Chohaju, a kind of textile produced in Paekche, was also exported.

High technique of metal processing in the three-kingdom period can be seen in manufacturing weapons.

Excellent weapons in those days were: armour lacquered and ornamented by gold in Paekche—exported to Tang, various swords, blades and spears. Seven-sheathed sword of high technique, now kept in Isogami Shrine in Tenri City, Nara Prefecture Japan, which was presented by Paekche in 408.

Processing of gold, silver and copper attained high levels.

A crown was discovered at Chongam-ri, Pyongyang. Its band was made by the compression processing method. Its gold filament is very fine.

(To be continued)

A crown made of gold and copper

Short Story:

Happiness (9)

By Sok Yun Ki

(Continued from the previous issue)

With bated breath I listened to my friend as to a testimony read in the court room. Then I tried to picture the face of Ok Ju, whom I had never met. Yet, she was no stranger; I felt I must have seen her some place—she must have been among the many wonderful people of the age whom I met in connection with my news reporting.

We did not notice that the wind had blown itself out, and the sky was overcast. Only one or two dim stars were visible low in the eastern sky. The moon had disappeared altogether. The sky looked threatening across the river—it seemed it would pour down any minute. The river was still rustling. From somewhere came the cry of a night bird.

After looking round, my friend continued.

*

To be honest with you, even then I was not capable of clear-thinking. The noble spirit of Ok Ju was almost awesome. Yet, I could not shake off the notion that her motive was what we call the ego of self-sacrifice or a sense of duty. Don't take me wrong—I respected her just the same.

But I was quite positive—there must be something overshadowing their life. Both Sung Jae and Ok Ju were possessors of reason and will. In this respect, no one could surpass them, I was sure. But, after all, they are mortal beings. Could they live only by reason and will? There would be times when human emotions would drive them. Then wouldn't they feel moments of frustration and distress?

And at these thoughts my heart constricted with pain. And I figured. I would find a haven only in my work, in hurrying with my studies. When articular tuberculosis cases could be cured—first of all, I would have to treat Sung Jae.

I forgot everything in my research project. The field I began to explore was more or less an untrodden area in the medical world. Naturally there were many impasses. Whenever I came up against a knotty problem, I recalled what the county Party chairman had told me about the happiness of Sung Jae and Ok Ju.

It was around this time that my attention began to turn to the question of bone transplanting in treating articular tuberculosis. And I began to see possibilities. But there were many barriers, even theoretically.

In the meantime autumn came around, the clear autumn the poets like to sing about.

One night I went to their home again. It was quite late as it was my night on duty at the hospital. The moon was very bright. I stepped into their yard, but stopped short. There was singing! I looked up at the room. Ok Ju's shadow was on the screen door. She and Sung Jae were singing.

Lovely is the night!
The breeze is sweet,
The moon is bright.
Come on, all good friends,
We will sing merrily.
We will dance joyously.

Nothing would have been at all strange if that song had come from a park or from a brightly-lit clubhouse. But this song...Yet, it carried a feeling of joy—as merry as a song that might flow from a club-house.

Standing in the yard before their room I listened to them. And I had thought—to put it more concretely, I had worried—there might be clouds in their life. But what did I see?

The gentle autumn breezes touched the screen door on which was cast an image of Ok Ju—evidently she was in her beautiful Korean dress. Then the deep resonant voice of Sung Jae, wafting out to the starry sky, while the clear notes of Ok Ju rippled and danced like a happy lark soaring in the boundless heavens.

Immeasurably high are the heavens! The lark's song rose—her dreams were beautiful, her hopes were many. The melody rolled on—the sweet melody of youth and love. The heavens were boundless, free from all obstacles. The lark can fly and fly. Happiness is the born-right of the lark.

The lark in the clear sky—this was what their joyous song was like. But there was more to it—far more. There was something strong and so wholesome in their song. It was a piece of art, itself, perfect art, to which no painter or composer could do justice. It was the very product of the life of our heroic people...Standing there, I could see their radiant faces intoxicated with happiness.

Their song was beautiful, it was a call to life, an expression of the noblest of noble sentiments of the human hearts, a song of true love. For the first time, I was convinced she loved Sung Jae from her heart, not out of sympathy or a sense of duty. And Sung Jae was worthy of heart in every sense of the word.

I turned around stealthily. I thought that I was a miracle of this era, and, if it were for this kind of love, one would not be afraid to block the enemy's gun muzzle with one's own body.

I told myself, no longer the question about bone transplanting should be allowed to loom before me as impossible. My thoughts now were, when will it be translated into practice—then even a hunch-back can stand erect!

With such happy thoughts I turned on my heels.

Walking along the night road I had ample time for thought—about true love, about good work, about happiness.

I ask you once again, what is happiness?

It dawned on me then happiness is not the gratification of one's base desires. I still firmly believe this—true happiness is not what we have gained but a long and difficult struggle for it.

If happiness's what the ordinary person thinks it to be, can we comprehend the great happiness that our beloved Leader felt when he fought for the restoration of the country in that difficult condition when all odds were against him? Was the exiled Lenin unhappy? Were Marx and Engels unhappy in strange lands? Then, think of our guerrillas who fought against the Japanese imperialists. Do you recall the case of woman guerrilla who went through unspeakable hardship for her wounded comrade in a thick forest in the depth of the Manchurian winter? All alone she took care of him more than two months. Was she not happy?

The bright morrow—this they all saw in their mind's eye. For the bright morrow they braved every pain, even some gave their lives for it. But in every heart there was a sense of profound happiness.

Of course, you recall what Hero Ri Su Bok the lad of nineteen, said when he stopped an enemy machine gun: "No happiness is greater than dedicating one's life and youth to the country." Those were his words.

But so far human race has faced limitations in every way, socially and historically, for him to attain the fullest scope of happiness. Only it becomes enriched and expanded with the passage of time. And the present time—the era of the Workers' Party—is essentially different from all its preceding societies, it is an era of great happines. Why? Because, first of all, every one is taking part in the battle for social progress, i.e., every one is creating happiness everyone is enjoying happiness.

Such is our society today. But we should not lose site of the fact that today is good but tomorrow will be far better still.

The better morrow—what a lovely thought! Because of this belief, the human being has never ceased to turn the wheel of history. He has never stopped creative activities. In short, we people are in the constant march toward the greater and happier morrow. We have come a long way in this march. At every stage of history we draw closer, step by step, to the perfect happiness—Communism in reality. From this, it follows that happiness is measured in every stage by one's contribution—the contribution to this eternal march of the human race, in other words, how much one has done for social progress in the given period. So I can say is now, happiness is not what one has gained, rather it is an eternal process.

Compared with old days, our life today after the country's liberation is bountiful beyond measure. But what we have gained is only the starting point for greater happiness. We have taken over the torch of revolution from the forerunners, and it is our duty to hand it on to the next generation along with a revolutionary conception of happiness.

In the depth of my heart I felt the happiness of Sung Jae and Ok Ju. It gave me joy—the joy that I too could enjoy true happiness.

If you can grasp what I felt then, I am sure you can understand why I am telling you all this.

There was a short pause in his talk which left me with a chance to draw a deep breath. He and I had been childhood pals, but littening to him was not, on my part, without pain and shame.

As if out of no place, a young couple passed by us. Evidently they had come from the direction of the Daedongmun Gate—we had not noticed their approach as we were so engrossed in talking. The young fellow must be feeling quite warm—his jacket was not even buttoned, while the girl had her overcoat collars turned up. Paying little attention to us (I don't think they even noticed us), they went their way talking in whispers.

I wondered, what they were talking about so fondly at this hour of the night? Were they talking about happiness, too? Then, what are their thoughts? They may not know such happiness, so profound and so thorough, as my friend was talking about. I dare say their happiness is much simpler and more clearly delineated. I envied them. For their happiness the older generation fought and toiled, to whom the process itself was happiness.

I only hope what the young people are thinking is not so earthly and coarse as I once thought...Maybe they were laughing at me for my such foolish worries for suddenly they burst into ringing laughter.

"Well, that's all therer is to be said, I guess. Shall we go back?"

Throwing the cigarette butt into the river, Hyong Jin stood up from the bench. We began to walk slowly back toward home. In a leisurely manner he resumed:

It took me four years to prepare for the operation. It was during these years that I made some most success in my work of treating articular tuberculosis cases. Newspapers gave more space than it deserved. You know it, too, so I don't need to tell you about that. But, only this much. At the beginning, I must confess, it was little different from groping in the dark, but eventually I succeeded in opening up the bone and planting a stimulant for regeneration of the bone. At that time I wrote a paper for a medical magazine, which became eventually a dissertation for my master's degree.

The song that I had heard Sung Jae and Ok Ju singing that night helped me find the method of curing spinal cases. As you know, I succeeded in filing off the decayed bone and transplanting a piece of spongy matter.

Many cases I operated on, from a lighter cases to serious ones, before I hospitalized him. It was in 1960.

(To be continued)

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